WASTE COLLECTION AND RECYCLING NETWORKS IN TANZANIA

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Agenda

- Country context
- Governance of waste management
- Waste collection initiatives
- Profiles of initiatives
- Challenges of waste collectors
- Identified innovations
- Future direction of waste picker organizations
Country Context

- Tanzania is one of the poorest country in the world with the population of almost 50m people.
- Dar es Salaam is the biggest city with a population of over 4.3m people and growth rate of 4.3 percent.
- It is the fastest growing city in Africa projected to have 7m people by 2025.
- It generates 5,600 tons of waste on a daily basis.
- Only 40% of the waste ends up in the city's dumpsite.
- The city waste production is growing at an estimated 10% per year.
- Approximately 50–60% of the waste is readily biodegradable.
Governance of waste management

• Acts governing the waste management
  • Local Government Act (1982)
  • Environment Management Act (2004)
  • Solid Waste Management Regulations (2009)
• City Council-dumpsites’ coordination, planning, financing, maintenance and closure.
• Municipal councils- collection and transportation of waste, fee collection, local waste recovery, recycling and composting
• Private sector (individuals, groups& companies)- collect waste directly from households
Waste collection initiatives

i. City /municipal councils

ii. Private waste collection companies

iii. Small formal and informal groups

iv. CBOs & NGOs

v. Individuals/youth
Features of the initiatives

• Composition of initiatives
  • 43% - unregistered/informal community-based groups
  • 32% - private companies under coordination of wards and sub-wards
  • 11% - registered associations
  • 7% - self-help groups
  • 3.6% - registered CBOs

• Gender composition - Males (66%), females (34%)

• Gender varies according to the nature of specific operations

• Services provided:
  • Collection, transportation, disposal, sorting, processing, recycling, composting, buying and selling of waste materials
Features of the initiatives

• The waste collected is largely unsegregated

• Disposal of waste is formally done at Pugu Kinyamwezi dumpsite, 30km from the City Centre.

• Solid wastes are disposed in an open dump without any engineered safety features: no base liner, gas collection, soil cover, embankments and fence
Challenges of waste management

• Rapid urbanization / population growth / informal settlements
• The city has only one dumpsite which is almost exhausted
• Poor roads to access the dumpsite
• Access to unplanned settlements
• Low/no investment by municipal councils in waste collection
• Weak capacity of CBOs, cooperatives and groups
• Reluctance to pay the waste collection fee
• Negative perception of individual waste pickers
Challenges of waste management

• Limited/no value addition at the source
• Governance and control of waste pickers’ organizations
• Incompetence of management and lack of modern equipment
• Low public awareness and participation
• Inadequate laws and by-laws enforcement
Identified innovations

• Transparency and financial control of waste picker groups
• Lobbying and negotiating for work space and better prices
• Joint saving and family support
• Capturing value locally
• Empowerment and capacity building of waste collection groups
• Mobilization of community participation
Future of waste pickers

• Expansion of income generating activities
• Strengthening linkages and collaborations
• Developing a sustainable PPP model
• Investment in infrastructure and equipment
• Governance and sustainability of initiatives
• Community participation